(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2521.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1795.

MAYENCE, *February* 19.

THE deſertions from the enemy daily continue, and according to the report of the deſerters, the french army ſuffers prodigiouſly from the want of proviſions and ſickneſs. We are aſſured, that in ſeveral places there are heaps of dead bodies of five or ſix hundred, which cannot be interred, from the impoſſibility of opening the ground, the froſt having penetrated to a great depth. The peſtilential ſmell from theſe depots, infects the air to ſuch a degree, that many die in conſequence.

HANOVER, *February* 4.

The intention of the allies is to ſend an army of 100,000 men into the field, and to draw a cordon to protect their dominions. The landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel brings 15,000 men, and has promiſed 30,000 If England will give the money for this purpoſe. The Heſſian general Oynhauſen was ſent to England. The whole Hanoverian militia has marched to the frontiers.

ROTTERDAM, *January* 21.

The militia (Shutzenguilde) who have done ſervice ſince the revolution in 1788, in this town, were diſbanded yeſterday—their arms were taken away from them and given to the militia which had been diſbanded by them in that year—the latter mounted guard this morning. A publication has juſt been iſſued, prohibiting the wearing of the Orange cockade; nothing but the national cockade is worn at preſent.

A diviſion of French troops made their entry into our town this afternoon; they were accompanied by a crowd of citizens. Several bands of muſicians in the town joined their military band, amid the ringing of all the church bells, and the rejoicing paſſed away in the greateſt order.

Jan. 24. Two other publications have been iſſued by the magiſtrates of Rotterdam, upon a requeſt from the commander general of the French army; the firſt, that a liſt ſhall be given in within twenty-four hours, at the town houſe, by every citizen who is in poſſeſſion of property belonging to the Britiſh nation. The ſecond was an order not to ſell any wine, brandy, nor any other ſtrong liquors, to the French troops.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 24.

A number of French troops arrive yet daily, among others there arrived the corps called Batave, which is compoſed of the Dutch patriots who had emigrated to France in the year 1788.

A proclamation was yeſterday iſſued by the repreſentatives of the French people, adviſing the election of a mayor and a deputy-mayor, an attorney-general, and four committees, for the adminiſtration of the town. The committees will be, the committee of general ſafety, of public weal, of execution of juſtice, and of commerce and navigation.

Jan. 29. Since the French have entered this town, the ſtricteſt order has reigned in every corner, and the ſevereſt diſcipline is obſerved among the former.

NAPLES, *March* 6.

On Sunday laſt a courier was diſpatched from Dublin, ſtating, that Mr. Grattan, and Sir John Parnell were to ſet out for England the next day to bear teſtimony to the true terms of the agreement made between earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. Pitt for the government of Ireland. They were witneſſes of the arrangement, and they come to prove that the articles have been faithfully kept by earl Fitzwilliam to the latter, and that Mr. Pitt, in the violent meaſure which has thrown Ireland into ſuch diſorder, and which threatens its ſeparation from the Britiſh crown, is as contrary to perſonal honour as it is to public policy. The friends of Mr. Pitt deny this charge, and the parties are now ranged in oppoſition to each other, breathing mutual defiance.

Letter from Arnaud, ſecretary to Duport, repreſentative of the people in the department of the Lower Seine.

"You will be pleaſed to make as public as poſſible the news, that the war of La Vendee is happily terminated, as you will ſee by the ſubmiſſion of the generals and ſoldiers which I ſend you, and which has juſt been received by the repreſentative. Marks the effect of a government which pardons error, and wiſhes to find none but brothers. ARNAUD."

March 9. Lord Grenville has had a conference with the two Dutch commiſſioners, at the concluſion of which the latter ſent off their ſecretary to the Hague, to give an account of the anſwer of the Engliſh miniſter. It is ſaid that his anſwer was, "That the Britiſh government would deliver up the Dutch veſſels ſeized, and take off the embargo, as ſoon as the Dutch ſhould deliver up the Engliſh veſſels taken by the French in the ports of Holland; that this was grounded on fair and juſt principles; for the States General, either were the ſovereigns of the United States, and could reſtore the ſhips actually in their ports, or they were a conquered people, now making a part of France, and their property was legal ſeizure."

We yeſterday mentioned our having letters from Francfort of the 11th ult. which mentioned that ſince the return of Mr. Hainier from Paris, where he had been for four days with the committee of public welfare, to Baſle, in Switzerland, things augured favourably for peace. We can now ſay, upon good authority, that peace is actually concluded between the king of Pruſſia and the French republic.

March 11. There are letters in town from Paris of the 4th inſt. We underſtand that the Paris papers of the 3d, contain the official account of the detachment of ſix ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates on one expedition, and of four ſhips and ſeveral frigates on another.—The one ſquadron with ſix months proviſion on board, and the other with eight. This appears to be directed to the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies.

The ſame papers give an account of freſh diſturbances at Marſeilles.

EDINBURGH, *March* 2.

We learn, that count Stahremberg has received intelligence by the laſt meſſenger from Vienna, that the field equipage of his Imperial majeſty is ordered to be got ready, and that this monarch intends in the month of May to be at the head of his army.

The order of government prohibiting the clearing out of American veſſels from any of the Britiſh ports, for France, after being in force for a few days, was, on a remonſtrance being made on the ſubject, ſuſpended on the 10th of January. The veſſels were then allowed to proceed, bonds being firſt given, for double the amount of their cargoes, that the goods ſhould be landed according to their clearance, and that no article ſhould be taken on board that was the produce and manufacture of Great-Britain.

The American miniſter, Mr. Jay, is ſaid to be extremely reſpected by all ranks of people in Great-Britain. His conduct has been uniformly tempered, manly, and ſenſible.

HARWICH, *February* 23.

"Yeſterday morning a Dutch fiſhing veſſel from Scheveling, arrived here with a flag of truce.

"The above veſſel came expreſs with three foreign perſons from the Hague, one of whom is a commiſſioner from the States General, charged with diſpatches for our government, and the others with diſpatches from the Dutch Eaſt-India Company for the Dutch ambaſſador in London.

"Theſe gentlemen aſſert, that every thing remains perfectly quiet at preſent in Holland; and that no depredations of any kind have been committed by the French army."

Feb. 26. In Sweden it has been determined that an encampment ſhall be formed of 30,000 men, whether to guard againſt any probable external or internal commotion, we know not.

The French troops in Holland are ſtated to amount to 110,000 men, divided in two columns. One extends on the left of Holland, taking all the towns: the other, compoſed of 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery, advances from Arnheim, along the banks of the Yſſel. Another ſmall body of French troops march from Cleves towards the Rhine, on the ſide of Emmerick, in order to alarm the Auſtrian advanced poſts in that quarter.

GLOUCESTER, *(Eng.) March* 2.

A gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Tewkeſbury, in this county, has lately ſold for 100 guineas, an OX of moſt uncommon ſize, and which was bred by the late Mr. Berrington, of Deverenx Wootton, Herefordſhire. His weight on the machine is one ton fourteen hundred and ſeven pounds; height 19 hands; girth 11 feet 6 inches; length from the brow to the drop of the tail, nine feet ſix inches; and is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt ever bred.

DUBLIN, *February* 25.

According to ſome late accounts, 16 of the French fleet returned to Breſt without much damage, and two more were towed in diſmaſted. Twelve are known to have been equipped for two expeditions, and are ſuppoſed to have parted company in a certain latitude. The reſt, except one, inſtead of two as formerly reported to have foundered at ſea, got into l'Orient. The value of Britiſh merchantmen ſent into French ports, or deſtroyed in the courſe of the cruiſe is eſtimated in the city at half a million!!!—Such are the bleſſings of an able and vigilant adminiſtration.

The Caledonian, from New-Brunſwick for Plymouth, laden with maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſpars, &c. is taken by the French and carried into Breſt. Her cargo, the largeſt and fineſt perhaps ever ſhipped in one bottom, will be ſufficient to equip ten ſail of the line, or to repair the whole damage ſuſtained by the French fleet in their late cruiſe.

Earl Moira, it is ſaid, is ſhortly to embark for this kingdom, with his whole army, conſiſting of about 25,000 men.

A review of the laſt ſeven days buſineſs, in the houſe of commons certainly does no little honour to the ſincerity and patriotiſm of adminiſtration.

A removal of the hearth tax from the poor.

The abolition of exciſe on the brewery.

The annihilation of the police.

And the eſtabliſhment of a reſponſible treaſury board—form, beyond a doubt, the moſt glorious week's work which Ireland has ever ſeen.

So long as men in power promote ſuch meaſures, it will be vain to ſay they have changed their principles with their ſituations.

March 5. Our reports reſpecting the preſent embarraſſment of affairs are various—We cannot anſwer for the truth of them; our wiſhes are for a fair and honourable adminiſtration, regarding meaſures, not men; hoping for the tranquillity of the country, but at the ſame time truſting that the great principles of the reformation and revolution will not be giddily abandoned.

Defenders.—Within theſe laſt three months, the depredations committed by theſe miſguided men, have exceeded the total of all former outrages. A large portion of the counties of Cavan, Roſcommon, and Sligo, are actually in a ſtate of inſurrection; vaſt hordes of them have now emigrated into Weſtmeath. On Wedneſday laſt, ſeveral houſes in that county were forcibly broke open and robbed of caſh and other articles of value; among others, the houſes of Mr. Joſeph M'Cutchen, Mr. Morriſon, and Mr. Egerton; and ſuch is the panic ſpread by the banditti, that numerous families have removed their caſh and plate to the town of Mullingar.

LONDON, *February* 24.

The Amſterdam Gazette, of the ſixth inſtant, contains the following paſſage:—"By an extraordinary opportunity we learn from Paris, that the news of the revolution in this town has cauſed univerſal joy in the national convention; and that deputies from Berlin have arrived there, to negotiate a peace between the king of Pruſſia and the French republic."

By the laſt private advices that came from Holland, we hear, that their new and good allies, the French, have made another requiſition in ſpecie of one million and a half, which, with the fourteen hundred thouſand pounds in goods already obtained, make the firſt fraternal ſqueeze little ſhort of three millions.

The ſame advices add, that ſome of the principals of the late Anti-Stadholderian party beginning to ſee the error of inviting a foreign nation to ſettle their domeſtic differences, and expreſſing themſelves rather too freely on that ſubject, have been put under an arreſt, and their property, pro tempore, confiſcated.

Feb. 26. Accounts from Poland, by the way of Vienna, affirm, that the conſequence of a late extraordinary exchange of couriers between Auſtria and Ruſſia has been a final diviſion of that unhappy country, ſo far as to exterminate even its name from the liſt of independent ſtates upon the continent; a convention having been formally exchanged among the co-dividing powers; according to which it is agreed upon, that Auſtria ſhall poſſeſs the Palatinates of Sendomir, Lublin, Chelm, and Cracovia, with the city of that name. In conſequence of the new arrangement the Auſtrians in Gallicia, to the number of 60,000 under general Harcourt, were ordered to march to take poſſeſſion of the new territory; and a colonel Fleiſcher, of the corps of engineers, was to go from Vienna, to form the neceſſary lines of demarcation.—In the above mentioned Palatinates, the Auſtrian commandants had already began to receive the cuſtomary taxes, &c. for the emperor's uſe, and to charge the inhabitants for the maintenance of the troops. He had alſo laid on an extraordinary impoſt for ſix months to come, commencing in January, 1795; it was likewiſe expected, that an oath of allegiance to the emperor would be ſhortly adminiſtered.—The Pruſſian commander in chief has fixed his reſidence at Bailſtock, where he receives the duties, &c. formerly paid to the republic.

Maſovia, and all the Palatinates remaining on the confines of South and Weſt-Pruſſia, fall to that power; while Ruſſia takes poſſeſſion of the grand dutchy of Lithuania, Courland, and Samogitia. The Ruſſian troops were in motion for that purpoſe when the laſt intelligence came away.

It is added, that upon condition that the Auſtrians maintain 60,000 men in Poland, the empreſs has engaged to ſend 40,000 coſſacks, and 20,000 other troops, to act againſt the French upon the Rhine.

Feb. 27. On Wedneſday the grand fleet under earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having ſeen the valuable convoys that ſailed under its protection, ſafe to a certain latitude. During this ſhort cruiſe, they took a French ſhip of war, which they have brought in with them.

The head quarters of the British are at Osnaburgh.

About 150,000 Austrians are already pouring down from all quarters on the banks of the Rhine, which will be shortly reinforced with 50,000 more.

Three per cent. consols 62 1-2.

The Adventure, of 44 guns, captain Buller, has arrived at Portsmouth from Cadiz, having on board upwards of one million and a half of money.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hunter, messenger, arrived from the army. Head quarters remained at Osnaburgh. It was reported an action had taken place between the Prussians and the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

Yesterday in the house of commons, Mr. Wilberforce moved, "that at a time to be limited, the slave trade shall be entirely discontinued." There was a lengthy and animated debate, when on dividing the house, there appeared,

For the motion,	61
Against it,	78
Majority,	17

If we are to credit the latest intelligence from France, and that which seems most to be depended on, it leads us to believe that the greatest exertions are making in several ports of France, and particularly in Cherbourg, for an expedition against this country, early in the spring. It is supposed, that should it ever take place, it would assemble in the ports of Holland, and make a descent on the eastern coasts of this kingdom.

This subject has been frequently revived, and although we shall be slow to believe that it will ever be carried into execution, yet it has been thought prudent by government to take every possible precaution against such an event. The internal defence of the country is the subject which, at the present moment, engages the attention of administration, and a regular staff will shortly be appointed for every one of the maritime counties.

WHITEHALL, *March* 7.

His majesty commands that all officers of every description belonging to the several regiments of cavalry and infantry on the establishment of the kingdom of Ireland, and that all militia officers of that kingdom do forthwith (notwithstanding the leaves of absence they may have obtained) join their respective regiments.

PORTLAND, *April* 13.

Captain Stephen Clough, in the ship Success, arrived at Wiscasset the 6th instant, in 46 days from Havre-de-Grace in France. Captain Clough brings information of the taking of Amsterdam, &c. and adds, that the French have gained a complete victory over the Spaniards, in which they killed and took 10,000, and to the value of six millions sterling in images of gods, virgins, &c. from their churches and other religious edifices.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.

Extract of a letter from J. Iznardi, American consul at Cadiz, to a gentleman in Boston.

"I am very sorry to inform you of a new danger that threatens our commerce, and which, if not soon remedied, will prove very fatal—Muley Solyman's cruisers are at sea, with orders to seize all American vessels—They sent into Tangier an English brig on suspicion of her being an American.

"Only two half galleys have as yet put to sea, but the first easterly wind will undoubtedly, (according to my advice from that quarter) bring out several more. This new enemy is of much more immediate danger than the other; there is nothing to prevent their cruising when they please. The conduct of the emperor has been infamous—as at the very time he gave orders to his cruisers, to seize our vessels, he assured our consul at Gibraltar his dispositions were friendly to the United States. Mr. Simpson has dispatched to him an express remonstrating against the proceedings of the captain of his cruiser, in detaining a vessel under pretence of being an American, at the time he just received letters from his majesty, full of assurances of his desire to maintain peace with the United States—and praying that explicit orders might be given to the captains of all his majesty's cruisers to respect the flag of the United States—we anxiously wait for his answer, which, weather permitting, we shall have in five or six days.

"There are thirteen sail of American vessels here at present, for two that are ready (one this goes by) I have been fortunate enough to procure the protection of an English Letter of Marque, mounting eighteen guns, which will protect them till out of the region of immediate danger. I am in hopes, also, that none of the vessels now in this port, will sail without some protection".

WINCHESTER, *April* 13.

From the Knoxville Gazette, of March 27.

On the 5th instant, a party of Indians, supposed Creeks, at Joslin's station, seven miles from Nashville, fired upon Thomas Fletcher, Ezekiel Baldwin, and his brother, a lad, who were at work in their field, wounded the two first with balls through the body, knocked down the third with a war club, broke his scull bone, and skinned the whole of his head. All are dangerously wounded, and it is doubtful whether either will recover.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the Chickasaws had, prior to the 5th instant, killed and scalped ten Creeks and made six prisoners, in addition to five killed by major Colbert, as mentioned in a former paper. Thus war between the Chickasaws and Creeks has actually commenced without the hope of a peace being shortly patched up between them. The Creeks are the aggressors; for, in addition to the many insults and injuries sustained by the brave and friendly Chickasaws, at the hands of the numerous and blood thirsty Creeks, who have perseveringly killed the citizens of the United States, without intermission, for upwards of twenty years, invading and destroying all the red friends they have on the earth, the small but virtuous nation of Chickasaws, who have manifested their attachment by fighting and bleeding in their cause for three successive campaigns northwest of the Ohio, and who have become objects of vengeance with the Creeks from their known attachment to our United States.

It appears by undoubted information from the Cherokees, handed through an undoubted channel, that the party of Indians who killed George Mann, on Flat Creek, on the 27th of February last, consisted of 16 Creeks; that one of them was dangerously wounded by Mrs. Mann, whereby the party was repulsed from the house, and herself and helpless children saved from massacre.

On Friday the 20th instant a general muster of the militia of the county of Knox took place in this town. The number of effective men was 1008, well equipped with arms; mostly good rifles. Knox county is a frontier, on all sides, save one, as much exposed as any frontier of the United States, to the invasion of the Creeks and other hostile Indians.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 7.*

On ABSENT FRIENDS.

THEY'RE gone, the idols of Anne-Arundel's gone,
And left their friends their absence to bemoan.
Ah! When I see the well known houses dear,
Sweet recollection claims the falling tear.
The trees, the flow'rs, their fair hands had rear'd,
The plants, the vines, that were so verdant seen,
The trees, flowers and vines, have disappear'd,
And ev'ry plant has vanish'd from the green.
Assist me muses, add all your tuneful breath,
Ah! Do not sleep in darkness and in death;
Assist the models of imperfect skill,
O come, with sacred aid, and fix my will;
Still raise the kind affections of this heart,
Raise every grateful word to bear a part;
My voice shall flatt'ry and deceit disgrace,
And in their room exalted virtue place.
O wake my fancy with a sense of praise,
O wake with warbling of triumphant lays;
When thus the muses, on this work design'd,
Awaiting closely, guide the wand'ring mind,
Pleasure and praise on one another break,
And exclamation longs at heart to speak.
Yes, mortals, know it is my greatest pride,
To blaze those virtues which their goodness hide.
Dear sad remembrance of that last farewell
With her, where worth and wisdom ever dwell,
With pious praise her grateful heart o'erflows,
And sweetly mediates the sufferer's woes.
Benevolent, kind, pious, gentle, just,
Reason her guide, and Providence her trust;
Her heart, ever open to the orphan's cries
And wipe the tears from the widow's eyes.
The younger shines, adorn'd with every grace,
Her heart all virtue, and all charms her face;
Behold, in her, a heavenly form divine,
Through which the mind's all gentle graces shine;
They, like the sun, irradiate all between,
The person charms, because the soul is seen,
Possest with blessings, which we seldom find
Lavish'd by Nature on one happy mind;
Content adorns her, with a lively face,
An open look, and lovely smiling grace.
But ah! Kelkenna, she will now no more,
With taste refin'd, your rural charms explore;
She now will ramble o'er Prince-George's hills,
And sweetly listen to the falling rills.
Accept, dear friends, beneficently kind,
The sweet effusions of a grateful mind;
O may thy praises be for ever sung,
O sweet employment of a grateful tongue.
Neglecting man, forgetful of thy ways,
Nor own thy care, nor think of giving praise,
Behold a scene, upon your folly wrought,
Let those imperfect lines remind a thought.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. X.

Scribimus indocti doctique. HOR.

Those who cannot write, and those who can,
All——scrawl and scribble to a man.
POPE.

WHAT man is there, "who, to dull forgetfulness a prey," has passed through life as a disinterested spectator, totally abstracted from all its concerns, and without feeling the least inclination to be distinguished for some qualification? Even he who affects to despise all praise, and wishes to represent every attempt for fame as the effect of pride and self-sufficiency, is secretly delighted with the attention which is paid to him on account of these very assertions; and many, who with Erostratus, cannot exalt themselves by their virtues, endeavour to obtain fame by the extravagance of their vices. The most obvious path to distinction is that of literature, which has consequently been followed by thousands, and if we find a few who have been successful, we also find numbers who have failed, and many who have no pretence to merit but from their quaintness or obscenity.

These faults are seldom to be found in those authors who appear in battalia at the back of a news-paper, under the title of advertisements. Content with giving information, they seldom aspire to the graces of diction, but are written in a plain and unadorned style, which, if it has never conferred immortality on the author, has seldom exposed him to the censure of invidious criticism. From the perusal of these little pieces, which are generally neglected by all who are not interested, I receive pleasure superior to that which is afforded by the front part of the paper; the latter is an incomplete sketch of public, the former an expressive picture of private concerns. As the first half of the sheet contains the most important public transactions of the whole globe, so the other contains the most important private events in a circle of a few miles diameter. If in the one we read of monarchs dethroning their subjects, states proclaiming war against each other, the desertion of generals, or of ships lost or taken, in the other we see debtors imprisoned by their creditors, husbands separating from their wives, run away negroes, and cows or horses strayed or stolen. If the frequency of republication be a just criterion of the merit of a piece, these will surely hold a distinguished rank in the Temple of Fame, since in the course of a few weeks they undergo dozens of editions; and as a farther proof of their importance, while the details of kingdoms remain unadorned, except by a single large letter at the beginning, these are decorated by a superior magnitude of type, and often dazzle the eye by a long uninterrupted train of capitals.

But however plain and naked of ornament the common style of composition may be, yet sometimes the highest degree of decoration is admitted; of which the following publication of an artist in a neighbouring town may serve as an instance.

To the Republican Militia of the United States.

The consolidated exertions of a free people, formed by individual efforts for the preservation of liberty, have universally deemed the genuine guardian of the inestimable blessings of a government, which has for its base the Rights of Man, it behooves every patriotic citizen to contribute his mite towards the support of a branch of mechanism replete with public utility, and so necessary to the maintenance of our civil and political rights. Impressed with these sentiments,

CITIZEN ——— ———,

Presents his compliments to the brave American patriots, and with all the respect due to the defenders of his country, begs leave to inform them that he has commenced in

DRUM-MAKING BUSINESS,

At his house in ——— Street, ———

Where, by his assiduous and steady application, he hopes to render universal satisfaction, and shows the sons of freedom that his drums can sound the voice of liberty, equal, if not superior, to any made on the continent. Conscious of being aided in this undertaking, in which he has no other design than the service of his country, by the pecuniary assistance of a generous people, he remains their humble servant.

The style in which this is written is so different from my ideas of the subject, that were it not for the *drum-making business* in large letters which at first attracted my attention, I should, from the manner of introducing the subject, have mistaken it for a political exhortation: In one or two places he is so obscure that I cannot discover his meaning, (if indeed he has any meaning at all) and the expressions of his disinterestedness are so great, that I am afraid no one will believe them to be real; for as an argument which proves too much, is allowed to prove nothing, so by magnifying his zeal for the public good he has almost destroyed even a probability of it. In one part of his design, however, he has succeeded; as the chief requisite of an advertisement is to attract the attention, he has suited it to the opinion of the times; the title of citizen has charms with many who have adopted it merely because it is fashionable, and being thus acquainted with the author's principles, they never trouble themselves about his abilities.

For an advertisement to attract notice, it must be distinguished by some singularity. A gentleman, who has been long famous for his publications of this nature, has succeeded admirably by making use of "words six syllables in length," and a profusion of italics; but unfortunately he is seldom or never understood. I have seen the goods of a Philadelphian store displayed in some scores of not very harmonious verses; and porter has been advertised with *pro patriâ et pro bono publico* prefixed to it as a motto. But of all these performances which have fallen under my observation, none seems more bold in its promises than the following, which appeared some years ago in London.

Be a lady's complexion fair or brown; be her eye of vivacious grey, or more poignant black; be her cheek graced with a dell or a dimple; be her colour resembling the delicate lilly or blooming rose, or indeed a happy union of both; no matter—Nothing can bestow that mystical but desirable finish to her face and form as Vickery's Imperial Head-Dress; *which, in a word, gives loveliness to youth, and respectability to age.*

This seems to promise something, rather more than we are inclined to believe, that he can perform; but whatever may be his faults, he has avoided one of which many are guilty, viz. hypocrisy, since he is far from intimating that he acts solely for the public good, which is often pretended to by others, who, were they to confess the truth, would own that their chief incitement was their own private emolument.

C.

Will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE on Friday the fifteenth of May, at JOHN TYDINGS's house, near South river church,

A HEALTHY likely negro WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age, with three female children, one of which is a good size to wait in a house. The above wench is a good spinner on either the linen or woollen wheel, and likewise a good hand on a plantation at the hoe, axe, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the subscriber.

3w JOHN TYDINGS.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 28th day of May, inſtant, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, (if not ſold before at private ſale) at 4 o'clock, P. M.

AN elegant brick dwelling HOUSE, three ſtory high, ſituate on School-ſtreet, in the city of Annapolis, near the State-Houſe, together with a ſtable ſufficient for the reception of twelve horſes, and a carriage houſe; this houſe has a kitchen and cellar, and is well adapted for the accommodation of any public or private family. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes, on application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, May 6, 1795.

THE truſtees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the ſaid ſchool, either by ſubſcription or otherwiſe. The building for the reception of maſters and ſcholars being now half completed, all thoſe indebted will pleaſe immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnſon, which will prevent the trouble and expence of inſtituting ſuits for the recovery of the ſame; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; ſeveral reſpectable names have lately been added to the number of truſtees, whoſe exertions for the promotion of this laudable inſtitution promiſe fair that it will in a ſhort time become a flouriſhing ſeminary of learning. The truſtees flatter themſelves the ſame benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a diſtance to ſubſcribe will now urge them to pay the ſame without further trouble.

By order,

SAMUEL AMERY, Regiſter.

April 27, 1795.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

Prince-George's county, May 1, 1795.

ABSENTED themſelves from my ſervice ſince the late Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel county courts, the following twelve NEGROES, calling themſelves QUEENS; *Simon, Billy, Jack, Lewis, Jem, Paul, Matthew*, and *Tom*, very black negroes, and *Tom, Billy, Nick*, and *Fanny*, of a brown complexion; they are all young, hearty, and well made negroes, and quitted me for no other reaſon but becauſe they were not ſet free at the laſt court. As I have recogniſed for the ſaid negroes I conceive that I do not forfeit their ſervices, nor loſe any ſhare of my authority over them, before trial; I do therefore promiſe the above reward to any perſon who will inform me where the aforeſaid negroes may be found, and be witneſs againſt ſuch perſons as harbour or employ them, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for each one. I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid negroes at their peril, as I am determined to proſecute every ſuch perſon agreeably to law.

JOHN ASHTON.

Houſe of Entertainment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that ſhe has opened a private houſe of entertainment, next door to the chancellor's, where ſhe intends to accommodate gentlemen with boarding, either by the day, week, or year, at the loweſt terms, and hopes to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour her with their cuſtom.

3w MARGARET PRYSE.

April 22, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE lot in Queen-Anne, the property of the ſubſcriber, conveniently ſituated for a tavern; the improvements are, a two ſtory houſe, with one room below and two above. One other convenient houſe with three rooms below, and two above, a kitchen, ſtable, paled garden, and the lot poſted and railed. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the terms of ſale made eaſy to the purchaſer. If not ſold I will leaſe, or rent them.

3w WILLIAM BROGDEN.

April 16, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the firſt day of June they will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSON, Chaptico.
Mr. Reuben Craig, near Chaptico, 3 letters.
Capt. James Somervil, Patuxent, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Highfitt, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.

April 13, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, and his friends in general, that he has lately obtained the management of the lower Patapſco ferry, formerly belonging to PEREGRINE MERCER, deceaſed; he has provided himſelf with good and ſufficient boats, together with able and experienced ferrymen. Thoſe perſons who may with to croſs ſaid ferry, may reſt aſſured of being conveyed with great diſpatch, and every exertion will be made by the ſubſcriber, in order to give general ſatisfaction.

WILLIAM STEPLE.

April 22, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARTY's tavern,

THE plantation known by the name of SANDGATE, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. GEORGE MANN, deceaſed, ſituated on the public roads, about one mile from this city, containing about 280 acres. This will be ſold on a credit of five years, with intereſt to be paid annually. There are three hands on the plantation, hired for the preſent crop, we ſhall therefore offer the land under this incumbrance, with the grain, ſtock, utenſils, and all that belongs to the place. The grain, ſtock, &c. to be valued, as will be propoſed at the ſale, and paid for within one month thereafter. Bonds with good ſecurity will be required of the purchaſer. Poſſeſſion of the whole immediately given, and the real eſtate, when paid for, conveyed.

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor.
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 28, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS TONGUE and JOSEPH COWMAN, truſtees for the ſale of the real eſtate of RICHARD COWMAN, deceaſed, be approved, and that the ſale by them made, as ſtated in ſaid report, on the 15th day of January laſt, of a tract of land called STRATLEY, 90 acres; and part of a tract of land called SPARROW'S REST, in Anne-Arundel county, for £.605, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette during the preſent month.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as alſo to mark and bound that part of ſaid tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER.

April 28, 1795

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th of May, at the houſe of JOSEPH STANSBURY, on the Mouth of Curtis's creek, for CASH,

ALL the perſonal property of ELIZABETH STANSBURY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold furniture, bacon, corn, and rye. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning.

JOSEPH STANSBURY, Adminiſtrator of
ELIZABETH STANSBURY.

April 21, 1795. w3

The ſale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the eſtate of SAMUEL CHEW, Eſq; deceaſed, advertiſed to be ſold for CASH, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been poſtponed from unavoidable circumſtances,

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the ſaid NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a ſhoemaker, and ſeveral others bred to the farming buſineſs, alſo ſome valuable women and girls, will be ſold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the 19th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are deſirous of becoming bidders at this ſale, are now informed, that *nothing* will prevent the ſale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the firſt mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, adminiſtrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceaſed.

April 22, 1795.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tueſdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, near the Head of South river, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white in the face and legs, ſix years old this ſpring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handſomely formed, and equal, as to bone, ſinew and action, to moſt horſes bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horſe VENETIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whoſe pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a ſingle mare, if two mares, or more from the ſame perſon, four dollars per mare, and three ſhillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by firſt of July; if the money is not paid by the firſt of July next ſix dollars per mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 14, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at the Printing-Office.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, March 20, 1795.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland orders, that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this ſtate, made and delivered to the adjutant-general, on or before the 20th day of June next, and that the ſaid return ſhall be agreeable to the form directed by the adjutant-general.

J. KILTY (acting by deputation) for
HENRY CARBERRY Adj. Gen.

As regimental or battalion meetings cannot conveniently be obtained at this early ſeaſon of the year, it is intended that company returns ſhall form the groundwork of the propoſed operation. For theſe, as well as for regimental returns, blank forms, with every neceſſary inſtruction for filling them, will ſhortly be furniſhed from the office. They will be tranſmitted, (agreeably to a direction of the commander in chief annexed to the above order) to the commanding officers of diviſions, under whoſe orders they will be diſtributed; together with ſuch arrangements as thoſe officers may think proper to form for a due and timely execution of the buſineſs.

JOHN KILTY, for
HENRY CARBERRY, Adj. Gen.

In CHANCERY, April 16, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report this day made by MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, truſtees for the ſale of certain lands, under the laſt will of JOHN WEEMS, deceaſed, be approved, and that their ſale, as ſtated in the ſaid report, of four ſeveral tracts called LOCK EDEN, PADGET, OYSTER-HALL, and ADDITION to PADGET, containing 359¾ acres, to RICHARD CONNER, on the 2d inſtant, at £.6 3 0 per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the preſent month.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WAS loſt, miſlaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, a CERTIFICATE, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant FRANCIS WARE, of the Maryland line, on a final ſettlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing intereſt from the ſixteenth November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three, and ſigned by JOHN WHITE and JOHN PEARCE, commiſſioners. If any perſon or perſons can ſhow any juſt cauſe why the aforeſaid certificate ſhould not be renewed, they are requeſted to come forward and make known his or their objections to ſame.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleaſant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn ſtockings, and common negro ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his miſtreſs gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

Weſt river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, ſtout, ſubſtantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *ſeaſoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handſome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmiſſible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795.

LOFTY,

AN imported full bred hunter, will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at the ſubſcriber's on Greenbury-point.

LOFTY is riſing four years old, was imported from England this laſt winter, is full fixteen hands high, a beautiful ſorrel, with a ſtar and ſnip, and one hind foot white, free from blemiſh, with ſtrength, bone, ſinew, and action, ſuperior to any horſe of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great ſize, ſymetry, and elegance, promiſes fair to improve our much degenerate breed of horſes. Lofty will cover mares to the laſt of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be ſent with the mares, or paid by the laſt of July, if longer credit, three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good paſturage at half a dollar per week, and the greateſt care taken, but will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL.

N. B. The horſe's pedigree to be ſeen at his ſtand.

Greenbury-point, April 20, 1795. 4w

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedenda* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort ſearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A TWO ſtory framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-ſtreet, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Cheſter-town, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the houſe is 31 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is ſubject to a ground rent of £. 8 2 6 per annum. The terms of ſale may be known, by applying to

4w JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained teſtamentary letters on the eſtate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we requeſt that all perſons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as poſſible, thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will make ſpeedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his ſettlements and receipts will therefore be fully reſpected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

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